#### Index to Advertisements

AMUSEMENTS—11th Page—5th and 0th columns.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—12th Page—4th column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—10th Page—3d column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—6th Page—1st column.
CLOTHING—11th Page—2d column.
COPARTSEE-6HP NOTICES—10th Page—3d column.
DANCING ACADEMICS—5th Page—6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—10th Page—6th column.
DET GOODS—11th Page—3d column.
EXCENSIONS—11th Page—6th column.
EXCENSIONS—11th Page—6th column.
GEATES AND FENDERS—10th Page—6th column.
HOTELS—11th Page—5th column.
ICE CREAM—10th Page—3d column.
LECTURES AND MERTINGS—1th Page—6th column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATINS—1th Page—6th column.
MEDICAL—10th Page—3d column.
MINING—10th Page—6th column.
STEAMERS—10th Page—6th column.
STEAMERS—10th Page—6th column.
STEAMERS—10th Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.
REAL ESTATE—10th Page—6th column.
STEAMERS—3d Page—6th column.
FEMALIES—3d Page—1st and 2d columns.
STEAMERS—3d Page—5th Page—6th column.
FEMALIES—3d Page—6th column.
STEAMERS—3th Page—6th column.

Texcuens -Sta Page - 6th commit.

#### Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Buralware

Angestura Bitters were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Sleggert for his private use. Their regulation is such to day that they have become cenerally known as the bestan petition tonic. Beware of counterfelts. Asy your grover or drangist for the genuine article, manufactured by B. S. Shorker & SONS.

Fussell's Ice Cream depot has been removed a larger store. No. 700 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sta Established 1851

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. WEEKLY TRIBUNE I year SEMI-WIEKLY TRIBUNE, I year EKLY THIBUNE, to elstered letter, P. O. Order or in registered letter.
THE TRIBUNE, New-York

# New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1882.

#### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOUNTING.

further respite. === Two additional volumes of tury have been published in London. —— The prospectus of the Royal Italian Opera Company has been issued in London. - It is demed that General Ignatieff is to be sent as Russian Ambassador to France. ——Five thousand French iron workers are on a strike. ——It is said that a mine has been discovered under the Cathedral in which the Czar is to be crowned. ...... Reports by way of Panama are to the effect that Chilian soldiers in Pern are dying by the hundreds.

Congress.-The debate on the Tariff Commission bill was continued in the House. ==== The Scrate

was not in session.

Domestic.—The President sent a communication to General Fitz John Porter yesterday stating that he had no power to set aside the sentence of the court-martial = A scaled verdict was rendered in the South Carolina election cases. === D. J. Price, postmaster at Bay View, Wis., tried to kill his wife and himself. \_\_\_\_ The body of a man, | learning," but the intelligent use of their which is supposed to have been in a ravine all winter, was found near Rich-ford, Vt. — Mr. Shipherd's examination before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was closed for the present, === Ex-Governor Burbank of Dakota, learned vesterday that among the effects of Jesse James was some jewelry stoler from him eight years ago. ==== A mass meeting of workingmen was held in Philadelphia to express their indignation at the action of the President in vetoing the Anti-Chinese bill. \_\_\_\_ Lincoln me- rigorously closed to them, as they are to the morial services were held at Springfield, Ill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Judge Hilton said yesterday that A. T. Stewart & Co. were to retire simply action were given by drygoods merchants, --- The investigations by legislative committees in regard to insurance companies, the Department of Public Works, "corners" futures" and a military parade ground were continued. Ex-Congressman Issae N. Arnold gave a lecture on "Lincoln and Congress during the Rebellion." - Arrests growing out of the late elections were made in Hoboken and Jersey City. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (11212 grains), 87.55 cents. === Stocks were inclined to dalness, and after a strong opening, were lower and closed weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE total observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 54°; lowest, 41°; average, 46%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

It seems as if the truth in the New-Jersey Assembly bribery case may be brought to light after all. The investigating committee's report did not exculpate Mr. Shinn, and, indeed, was anything but satisfactory. Dis- they will be nobly bestowed. The first patches from Trenton say that Assemblyman Shinn has now caused the arrest of his wit- teach them their own actual value, and ness, Kromer, on a charge of bribery, and, as the matter is to come into the courts, the guilty persons, if there be any, may have justice done them.

Mr. Hill, who represents the Paterson, N. J., District in the House, made a speech yesterday in the course of the Tariff debate which was full of suggestive statistics concerning the silk industry in this country. He showed that a state of prosperity, which was hardly hoped for a few years ago, had since come about. His speech was a gratifying exhibit of the work, and shows what our domestic manufacturers can do with a little plack and encouragement from the Government.

The President's decision in the Fitz John Porter case will probably not be much of a surprise to that officer and his friends, although their hopes may have been somewhat raised by the interest which General Grant lately took in the case. The President has informed General Porter that he cannot interfere in the matter. His decision is based on the opinion of the Attorney-General. All the members of the Cabinet agree with the President that his conclusion is a just one under the law and the circumstances of the case,

cratic factions in Jersey City has been trying to wipe out through fraud the majority of a the intervention of the United States Governrival faction gamed in the recent charter ment in behalf of the Irish-American suspects elections. Malone, a "Regular" Democrat, had a majority of five as Police Commis- has never been suspected of anything like sioner on Tuesday night; but after the friendliness for this country, The St. James's Board of Canvassers had met yesterday the Gazette, frankly acknowledged that naturalized friends of the "Independent" Democratic citizens of another country must either be candidate, McCarthy, announced that the re- tried or released, and that the remonstrance turns from the Hd District were not correct. of our Government was well grounded in fact On examination a clumsy change was found and in international law. This passage shows to have been made by which McCarthy had the moderation and logical directness of its one majority on paper. This was too auda- views: cious, and the result is that one of the judges

from business ful61 \_\_ prophecies of many out trial. If with the sanction of the Legislature our people who have asserted ever since Mr. Stewart's death that the firm was hopelessly mismanaged and was surely going down. This perhaps was more in harmony with their wishes than their knowledge, Judge Hilton asserts that he is giving up the work because he is tired of it, and wants to rest. The management of the Stewart estate will give him enough to do. The firm, he says, has not been losing money, but has made it. He adds, too, what few people have believed, that his crusade against the Jews increased his trade instead of hurting it.

This is indeed a late day for the House of Lords to acquire prerogatives. In the opinion of some Liberal Englishmen the Upper House is fast losing many of those which were deemed secured to it. To Mr. Gladstone and Notices -7th Page-6th co man.
OATS AND RAILEOADS -1th Page-3d and 4th his followers it must appear little less than impertinent for the Marquis of Salisbury to affirm that, since the Commons have voted for the Closure, the Lords have become the judges to decide when popular opinion is so opposed to the Lower House as to force the Ministry to resign or dissolve Parliament. Our cable dispatch states that this is only a revival of an old revolutionary doctrine of the Marquis's, which the Conservatives once refused to adopt. It is not likely, however, after the rebuff which they received in connection with their attempt to investigate the workings of the Land act, that the Lords will now incline strongly to the Marquis of Salisbury's way of thinking.

EDUCATION FOR THE FREEDMEN.

It is seldom that a philanthropist gives a half its force. In this case the "clucation of cial investigation. the colored man" is a vague definition, and The moderation which is displayed by the the friends of the freedmen will feel some | English journals is the more remarkable when natural anxiety as to how the trustees will the difficulties which are presented by the reinterpret it. The large sums given for this lease of the Irish-American suspects are fully purpose heretofore (as in the case of the Fisk appreciated. Now that the principle is recog-University, Dr. Le Moyne's bequest, etc.) nized that naturalized citizens of the United to the support of the proposal of peasant proprietor- have been ambitious in their aim, and have States, if arrested under the Cocreion acts, ship in Ireland ...... O'Brien, Editor of The United been devoted to supplying high-class schools can only be kept in jail for a limited period, Ireland, has been unconditionally released from where the colored youth could receive there the Government will be exposed to new danprison. = = Dr. Lamson's friends are hopeful of ough collegiate education. We confess we should be sorry if the trustees of The suspects are well fed in prison, and their Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Centric ihis Slater Fanel should apply it in arrest carries with it no disgrace in the eyes this way, or even should act on Mr. Slater's of their countrymen at home or abroad; and hint that part of the money should be spent in the training of teachers in order that these teachers may be qualified to teach the high

classical or scientific branches. What the mass of the negroes of the South may require in the way of education twenty sional education; and for those who do there is already ample provision, of which the youths to avail themselves. What the swarming, ignorant negroes in the streets of Southern cities and in Southern rice and cotton fields do want is to be taught, not only, as Mr. Slater says, "the common branches of secular hands and brains, and, most important of all, the knowledge that they can use them intelligently. At present the only work or life set before them in the fields, gin-houses or on the wharves is little better than that given to animals, and requires neither skill nor knowledge; they are field-hands, porters, or at best, whitewashers or barbers. We find no colored men in the trades simply because the trades are great majority of white boys. Now the negro or mulatto is not lacking in the intelligence or manual dexterity necessary for make a skilful barber is not barred by nature out of any handicraft. Indeed, before the war it was not an unusual thing to find a great plantation possessing its own blacksmith, carpenter, tailor, etc., among the slaves, the owner finding it cheaper to train his own chattels to do he work required than to pay strangers for doing it. What the South needs now more than anything else (except energy, which is the gift of God, and not to be bought for her by any philanthropist) is, as we showed the other day, skilled mechanics and laborers who have intelligence and aspirations above those of the mules. The work of the negro now in most parts of the South, and we may say, too, the wages paid him, fit him for nothing better than to count the hours until his stint is done, to eat his hominy and molasses, and to sleep. In towns like Richmond and New-Orleans, he is apt to leave out the work and add whiskey and thieving to the daily routine. If Mr. Slater's million of dollars can be so applied as to teach him that there is stuff in him fit for something better than the fate of an unreasoning brute, step in the elevation of any people is to the quickest way to do this is to give them, simultaneously with the rudiments of an ordipary education, some means of measuring their own dexterity, strength and intelligence with those of their fellows. Industrial teaching does this, and at the same time furnishes the means of earning a livelihood.

A humane Russian nobleman after the emancipation of his serfs established a free school for them in which at first only their brains were taught; but in the course of a year he added instruction in handicrafts, drawing, practical navigation, etc. Some of our readers probably remember the exhibit made by these freedmen as one of the most significant and suggestive of the Exposition of 1876. Mr. Slater has with much prudence associated two or three Southern gentlemen with the others on his Board of Trustees. They will probably temper the views of the Northerners by their more intimate acquaintance with the actual capabilities and the limitations of the colored people. Another wise provision was the prohibitory clause which forbade the expenditure of the fund in real estate. Many a princely charity has come through parks and stately buildings to a most impotent conclusion.

As if to keep in practice, one of the Demo- THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE SUSPECTS. The comments of the English press upon were exceedingly temperate. A journal which

own Government chooses to keep any of her Majesty's subjects in this condition there is an end of the matter so far as they are concerned. But we really do not se how a foreign Government can be resisted when it says to us, "Considering your difficulties, we do not object to your keeping in gaol for a month or two, on suspicion, A and B, subjects of this State, but they must not be im prisoned untried for a quite indefinite time, and after six menths of it we must ask you either to put them to trial or release them." It might be kinder, it might be more considerate, not to prefer such a request. But we connot regard it as unreasonable, and no people are entitled to resent such a demand less than the English and, we should hope, none are less disposed to do so As for our Government, we hope they may be relied upon to deal with these American remonstrances with

out anger or trritation. There is no effort here to shift the responsibility incurred under the Coercion acts. The writ of the Crown is recognized as supreme within the limits defined by the law of the land; the legality of the arrests is not questioned; but the necessity of giving foreign citizens a fair trial when a reasonable interval has elapsed is cogently set forth. The position of our Government is recognized as entirely reasonable, and the release of the suspects, whose naturalization is without flaw, is urgently recommended. The comments of other English journals, with few exceptions, are admirable in tone. The Times resents in advance anything like bluster or intimidation from Washington, and insists that it must be clearly understood that within the dominions of the Crown no license can be accorded to those, whether natives or foreigners, who engage in treasonable or criminal designs. It readily concedes, however, that it will be expedient for the Government to release any foreigner under arrest who will agree to leave the counlarge sum in charity and leaves its disposal so try, and adds that it would be no slight boon much to the judgment of other men as Mr. if the United Kingdom could be well rid of Stater proposes to do with his gift to the col- all the suspects, great and small, on the same ored people of the South. Precisely an oppo- terms. On all sides there is a similar disposisite course is the one usually pursued; the tion to do justice to the motives of our Govgift is, as a rule, hampered with so many conditions and restrictions, originating in the its demand that its citizens shall not be imwhen s and prejudices of the giver, that it loses prisoned for protracted terms without a judi-

gers in its battle with lawlessness in Ireland. in the case of naturalized Americans of Irish birth, the term of imprisonment will not in future be a protracted one. How easy it will be for the agitators to recruit their force of active workers from the United States, and in this way to add to the embarrassments of the years hence would be hard to predict, but just Liberal Government! Every mouth that permanently go out of fashion. now few of them want a collegiate or profes- passes will multiply the risks and difficulties of governing the island as it is now governed. Every alien suspect who is released because who are partially taught will be quick enough | it is inconvenient or impossible for the English authorities to grant him a trial will send back several substitutes to make mischief in the island. The English journals appreciate the drawbacks to coercion which attend the intervention of our Government in behalf of its citizens, yet they have the good sense and moderation to make the best of the "inconveniences" of international law.

THE BATTLE OF PATERSON. There is one battle, a revolutionary battle, battle fought upon the soil of Paterson, whose centennial has not been celebrated. In making this assertion we are not to be understood as easting any reflections either upon the patriotism or the public spirit of the people of Paterson. The fact is, the battle of Paterson, although decidedly revolutionary in ranked as one of the fine arts has never been mathematician, that its centennial will not be due for some time yet. And without wishing to anticipate the still unborn orator and poet who will tell of the battle in strains of surpass rig eloquence mid rapturous and long-continued applause from appreciate but still unborn Pateromans, we desire at this time, for the benefit of those whose engagements may not permit them to be present at the centennial, to narrate the more salient, not to say spectacuiar, incidents of the battle.

It was fought between the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures and the Washingtonian Temperance Association. The name of neither of these organizations is suggestive of gore. Grim-visaged war certainly is not a useful manufacture, while temperance makes against the rising of those angry passions upon which war is conditioned. But, all the same, the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures on Friday last came down like a wolf on the fold upon the Washingtonian Temperance Association, and the Washingtonian Temperance Association resisted the wolf with dauntless courage. It was a great afternoon for Paterson, Tenderly, and with no prevision of what was to happen, the haughty day filled her blue urn with fire some hours before the conflict began, and after it was over the forget-me-nots of the angels blossomed all over the sky the same as usual. And yet during the interval between the filling of the urn and the blossoming of the stars the embattled Society and Association aforesaid fired the shot tual eyes that shone at those gatherings, since on a night so calm such awful morn should rise? The afternoon before the carnage began the children, the goats and the hand-organs played merrily about the streets of the city, and soft eyes-this in confidence-looked love to eyes that spake again. Twenty-four hours later Hope for a season bade the place farewell, and the Washingtonian Temperance Association shricked as several of their numbers tell with members of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures on top of them. It is difficult to determine at this writing upon which exclamation the orator of the centennial of the battle will dwell with the greater admiration-that made by a member of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures: "Give me that island or give me death"; or the reply that came hissing to him from an impassioned Washingtonian: "This Temperance Association dies but never sur-

renders." It occurs to us, just here, that we are not presenting as clear and consecutive an account of the fight as gentlemen in search of data for a centennial oration could desire. Let us

down the footbridge. The Washingtonians, remembering how well Horatius kept another bridge in the rare days of old, allowed that they would emulate his example. Accordingly they flew to arms and dared the Useful Manufacturers to do it again. The Useful Manufacturers responded to the challenge in a manner well calculated to arouse the Numidian lion in bosoms unused to harboring that sort of fauna. In other words, they gave permission to a third party to defile the island by dumping ashes apon it! When the Washingtonians heard of this they swore considerably worse than our army did in Flanders, and then remarked that, by the ashes of their forefathers, no ashes should be dumped upon that island save over their dead bodies. (That's the sort of stuff the Washingtonian Temperance Association of Paterson is made of.) Then by way of guarding the island from the ashes-dumpers they at once proceeded to build a fence across it. It is not stated whether or not the fence contained the warning: "He who passes here leaves hope behind, and will have need of an undertaker"; but certain it is that the dumpers pulled the fence down with fierce promptness. Whereupon the Washingtonians manned their boats (what a companion picture for " Washington Crossing the Delaware !") and to the cry, Stand your ground, my braves, Will ye give it up to slaves? Will ye look for greener graves? they pulled for the island. The dumpers were already there, and the tug of war was not delayed. Nor was it a protracted tug. But what it lacked in length it made up for in vigor. And as usual, Heaven favored the heaviest artillery. down the big prizes of life; nor talent and The heaviest artillery was in possession of the dumpers. The Washingtonians fought like born to money or influence does not always sucbrave men, long and well; they reminded one mother that from the summit of Brooklyn hard he strive. Faith in God or the lack of it Bridge several centuries were looking does not seem to affect the matter at all. He down upon them; but it was no use. The does not invariably reward His disciples with dampers were too many for them, so that the fulfilment of their own pet plans; now it is all they could do was to retreat, with the the saint who is ahead in the race at college or consciousness that, although the island was in the world of trade, literature or society, and lost, their honor and the sacred principles of now the sharper. You cannot gauge a man's their organization remained to them. When religion by the amount of his popularity or the moon looked down upon the battle-field bank stock. that night she saw several spots of blood and vast heaps of ashes. And if the man in the moon has a sensitive nose, he was aware that | sight and compels better and cleverer men than where the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures and where the Washingtonian Temperance Association were resting on their | be found that all successful men have one pearms, there rose a mighty smell, as of arnica, culiar trait in common. Each has had only a

pain paint, and ready relief. We leave the details of the Battle of Paterson to those who are to look at it from the purple vista afforded by its centennial, merely adding the carnest hope that the time will soon come in Paterson, as elsewhere, when men will beat their spears into pruning-hooks, their swords into ploughshares, their rifles into croquet-mailets, and when all the nations shall learn war no more, and pistol-pockets shall in it absolutely, if he shoulders it with fiery

FREE MUSIC FOR ALL. A few days ago THE TRIBUNE published the proceedings of a meeting of citizens held to consider measures for protecting the fund which the liberality of the late Samuel Wood had presented to the city for the encouragement of musical culture. In accordance with a special act of the Legislature, the Park Commission selected a site for the building in Central Park between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fifth-sts. This narrow area between the Reservoir and the eastern boundary of the Pleasure Ground was originally set apart for art buildings, and this fact was taken into consideration in the design of the Park. One the energy which, when pent in one channel section of what will be the spacious Mu- by the intolerant bigotry of youth, flowed like seum of the Future already stands there, and the completion of these structures on the grandest scale will be no intrusion, but a carrying out of the original plan. It is appropriate, too, that music, whose claim to be is enough for him to take care of wile and chilits aim, only occurred en Friday last, so questioned, should have a home by the galler- bridges over Nagara. With most of us, howbecause they were tired of business; various success in them; the man who can that it will be apparent, even to the humblest lies of painting and sculpture. And it is ever, our occupation or errand into the world proper that the city should help in this broad cheme of public education by supplementing the liberality of private citizens, giving the ground, as it has done for the Museums of Art and Natural History, while private liberality and en rgy furnish the endowment. If the idea is to be carried out in a comprehensive and consistent way the facilities for musical education must be similar in kind to those offered to augment the appreciation and enjoyment of the sister arts, and they must be free. The city would hardly dedicate the people's pleasare ground to any other purpose than the pleasure and profit of the people in a broad

Of course, the ordinary conception of a musical college will not supply what is needed. A building where a few professors instruct a few advanced students in harmony and counterpoint and instrumentation, or where less advanced students struggle to acquire facility of finger for a keyboard or practise vocal gymnasties-this scheme is too narrow, beginning in the wrong place and moving in the wrong direction. Musicians of the highest order will naturally develop out of a society where there is a high average musical taste. Creative genius is a result-an inheritance of ancestral culture. Great artists are born of stock whose faculties have been trained to appreciate art, just as Emerson is the result of seven generations of Puritan elergymen, and these were the result of England society. It is admitted that the heard round Jersey. The night before the surest way to cultivate the taste of the people battle there were two or three receptions, a for art is to familiarize them with the best lecture, a donation party, a church fes- works of art. Is there a better way to secure tival and the semi-annual meeting of a an appreciative popular feeling for music than base ball club held at Paterson. Who by giving them music, the best music, and can tell if ever more shall meet the mu- plenty of it? The ear responds as sympathetically to generous treatment as the eye. And just here we come upon a fundamental principle in all education. It is the organization itself, the human structure which is to be reached. It is faculty which is to be trained. And this can only be accomplished by feeding it with its proper food and giving it natural exercise in its appropriate atmosphere-its own fresh air.

Of course a Music Hall will be needed, but the prime necessity is music itself. The city did not build the Museum of Natural History until there was a collection to put in it. In the same way the Museum of Art was built around an existing collection. In this case it may be sufficient for the city to give the ground, but the endowment should guarantee music first of all, before a home is made for it. Perhaps the Wood fund is so devised that it cannot be made available for this purpose. If so, let the Wood College go somewhere else. There is no place in the ground dedicated to art for a musical gymnasium, any more than there is for a school of instruction in portrait-painting or wood-carving. That free music can minister to popular instrucendeavor to put it plainer. There is an island | tion and delight no one can doubt who has

advanced along the line of its normal devel- hoards, still keep those of divers dowagers on the opment. It is true wisdom for public and private liberality to keep ahead of the demand, even furnishing more and of higher quality than is called for. If it is not a wild dream to expect a time when on this practical island choice productions of formative art will be accessible to all in free galleries, why is it forbidden to hope that the ideas of beauty which are embodied in sound and addressed to the ear may be equally free? If an organ constructed on the most liberal scale devised by modern skill could be set up in the hall devoted to music, why should not the strains of this most dignified and imposing of instruments be heard as many hours every day as the attention of listeners could be won? How far this idea could be expanded so as to embrace other forms of musical expression is simply a question as to richness of endowment. The essential idea is Free Music of the first quality-an idea by no means difficult of realization.

SALT WITHOUT SAVOR.

The riddle which every man in the world tries to guess is, What is the secret of success? Why does ill luck dog one man, who is not only good-looking and attractive but honest and hard-working, while a tricky, vulgar fellow with a plebeian brain, gains reputation, happiness and fortune? What peculiar quality sit in a man which enables him to get whatever object he sets before him as best worth having? Our middle-aged reader out of his experience can tell us that it is not genius which brings sharpness, however skilfully trained; the man ceed, neither does the patient drudge, however

What is it, then? What is the secret which some men possess which forces difficulties out of themselves to work for them; serve as rungs for their ladder to fortune? We think it will single aim in life, and has pursued it with an inexorable intensity of purpose, regardless of outside issues or consequences. In proportion as the aim is limited and in proportion as the whole man is absorbed in his direct purpose, be is likely to succeed. His object may be the preaching of the gospel, it may be the selling of a patent plough, it may be a great heroic truth or a gigantic swindle, but if he believes zeal, he will as'a rule carry it through and compel other men to believe in it and shoulder it too; while if he lags along, half-hearted, uncertain, doubting it and himself, he and his

cause will fall by the way. Now every genuine young man begins his career with a flash of this hot live faith in his own business in the world. It may be a trade or profession, or a hobby or reform, or the greatest cause of all, the serving of Christ; but to him it is the one real thing that he knows. It is the life-saving boat and he is the pilot; it is the bridge just built across Niagara, and he is the engineer. But by the time he is forty the flash has died out. He begins to see that there are more pursuits in the world than one; a mountain torrent, oozes new through a thousand openings, broad, shallow and sluggish. Or he grows selfish; why should he risk his comfort and life in saving other people? It dren without manning life-boats or building loss lost interest and zest for the commonplace reason of too great familiarity. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the men and women who crowd Broadway are in some kind of a rut, and a rat, like the tracks of the street-cars, though it makes pulling easier for the horse, is apt to return on itself; it leads nowhere. This is why the middle-aged doctor or lawyer jogs through his work without honor or profit; ail he asks now of the noble profession which fired his ambition at first is to pay his bills. His pleasures lie ontside of it, in his club, in art, in his dinner. This explains why, when artists or authors meet, "slop" is so often talked instead of the great truths which outsiders would expect to hear in a convocation of seers. This is why so many elergymen preach Sunday after Sunday dreary platitudes which drive men out of the pews and leave only the women, whose devotion is ardent enough to inform the dead words with life to their souls. It is not that his profession, his art or his religion is not dear to each of these men; but he is no longer in love with it. Ins brain is tired of looking at it closely. It has grown commonplace and dull to him. The salt has lost its savor. Hence it comes that the artist, the professional man, the clergyman, though they work far harder than at first, do not succeed. There is something lacking in the book, the picture, the sermon; it s without leaven; the world does not want it. Now, how is the man to put life into his work

again? The most sensible thing which a man can do, when his work grows to be only a load to be hauled in a rut, is to get out of his rut, step aside from it long enough to look at it with a stranger's eyes. It is the middle-aged man more than the boy who needs the long ourney to California, to Europe, anywhere among new habits and new peoples. If the artist or author would turn his back on his comrades and scramble on to some other level in life than that of his own trade, he would better see the possibilities of his work. If the clergyman would sometimes shut up his study, lay off his white cravat and all the prerogatives of his office, and go down to jostle and be jostled in the crowd, he would come to his pulpit with different perceptions of the devil's actual power over poor men and women, and of Christ's infinite mercy.

This kind of paralysis which we describe is becoming a chronic and universal disease among us. Change of air is a simple remedy; but it is the most effective.

The breakup of the famous firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., consistently with the memorable prophecies of the prophet Seligman, recalls how singularly shorthyed commercial celebrity is as yet in this country, compared with the Old World. probably not one person in a hundred in New-York City to-day who can even tell the names of the two drygoods houses which forty years ago held the position, relatively, which Stewart and Arnold & Constable have done of late years. Were a New-Yorker to land here after forty years' ab. one majority on paper. This was too austrations, and the result is that one of the guidest too be kept in prison for a political or any other offence (or because it is fland) with the mainland of Pater-The withdrawal of A. T. Stewart & Co.

The withdrawal of A. T. Stewart & Co.

same site to-day. Messrs. Coutts do their thriv. ing trade on the spot where the young Scotchman started his business a hundred and fifty years ago. "Drummonds" are at the old stand where they have seen so many changes. The chief vintners to the Court, a firm of immense wealth, supplied "Baby Charles and Steenie" with Bordeaux and sack. So with the great dry goods houses. Every American woman who shops in London knows Howell & James, Swan & Edgar, Waterloo House, Lewis & Atlenby, Swears & Wells, and every grizzled Londoner who can recall the century in its teens can recall them. In New-York a business is the creation of an individual, and almost always more or less declines with that individual, but in London it depends on no entity. "The King never dies, long live the King," is the principle kept in view, whether in State or private office. In the great London banking houses if a partner grows impatient of those traditional grooves which have resulted in perennial prosperity he has to seek other fields for his activity. Not a few cases could be cited in which gentlemen of too exuberant energy have been quietly shunted aside. "We are not going to have our interests jeopardized by that fellow's vagaries," say the rest, and thus the machine goes steadily forward decade after decade, century after century. "Let well alone " is a point held strongly in view, and the man who finds himself very comfortable with \$50,000 a year positively refuses to run risks to make it \$75,000 a year.

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Lowell has been asked to give the address at the proposed memorial service in honor of Long-fellow at Berlin.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett returned to this city yesterday on the steamship Republic, after a few months' absence in Europe.

Secretary Teller has three children. The eldest is a dark-eyed girl of sixteen. The two boys are fourteen and seven. Mrs. Teller, though domestic in her tastes, visits and entertains sufficiently to please Washington society.

The Scots have lately unveiled a statue of Burns at Dumfries, but in the same city they permit his granddaughter, the only child of the poet's eldest son, to struggle in poverty. A recent visitor to a Dumfries church found Mrs. Burns and her daughter dusting the news. The great-granddaughter, Jean Armour Bures, is an interesting girl of about sixteen or seventoes years, and bears a striking re-semblance to the poet.

Captain J. A. Sylvester, who will be remembered by elderly people as the captor of General Santa Anna, died last week in New-Orleans. He was Private Sylvester on the day when, hunting through the high grass on the plain of San Jacinto, he stumbled upon a Mexican wrapped in a common soldier's blanket. Under the blanket the young tellow's sharp eves quickly discovered the fine linen and costly diamonds of "El Presidente."

The bearer of a note to Minister Hamlin at his Paris hotel the other day observed a gentleman skipping nimbly through the hall as he asked for Mr. Hamlin. "There he goes," said the conciergs; 'that gentleman running up-stairs is Mr. Hamlin," "Oh no, that is not the person I want," remonstrated the newsenger, "The one that I mean is an old gentleman." But it was Mr. Hamlin. The springhry Minister has now returned to Madrid after a short visit in Paris.

Miss Emily Schaumberg, of Philadelphia, a lady who used to be considered one of the most beautiful of American beauties, was married a fortnight ago in Paris to Colonel Hughes Hallett, of the British Army. Minister Morton gave away the bride, who was dressed in a quiet travelling costume of dark green cashmere and si k, brightened with vellow ro es. The pleasantest thing that has ever been said of this lady is not, as might be thought, some one of the praises of her beauty; it is this:-that she never speke ill of anyone, but always kindly.

Berlin, April 15.—Emperor William will start in Tuesday for Wiesbaden, where he will remain one month.

### GENERAL NOTES.

In its thirty-eighth annual report just distributed the New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company shows the gratifying results of conservative and conscientions management. During the past year its expenses were 65-hundredths of one per cent of the amount insured, and at the close of the year its surpins was \$2,635,894,93.

A correspondent sends North from Murphy, N. C., a pleasant description of his environment, as Mr. Joseph Cook would say. The mercury at midday in the shade just creeps up to seventy degrees, and a gentle breeze scatters sweetness from a million apple blossoms. In the gardens hyacinths and flowering almonds and crown on the billsides violets and anemones are rivals. Wild turkeys proclaim their presence in the woods, quals feed oy the highways, and thrushes make the mornings youl, the farmers are planting corn and have no fear of frast, or the shrowd whippoorwills, never known to be false

Bread cast upon the waters by John Poits, village blacksmith of Brooklyn, Penn., has been found by him after thirty years. He took into his family a poor and homeless young girl, loved her, cared for her nd educated her. For many years he has not known where she was; but a few days ago Mrs. James But known to him as the waif of thirty years ago, took him

An exciting scene was produced in a Paris cafe a fortueta ago by M. Luliler and M. Lissagaray, both ex-members of the Commune. These two men hats ach other with the most deadly hatred, and cannot meet even in a chance way without a row. Lissagaray was quietly sitting in the cafe in company with M. Henry Maret, a Radical Deputy and journalist, when Lusher entering the room walked up to him with a cigar n his mouth and made as though he would strike him Lissagaray had his revolver out in a trice, and was revolver, challer, when the latter, also producing a revolver, challen ed him to fire. The two stood face to face, their weapons directed at each other, until some of the bysanders bitervened. MM. Maret and Lissuagray eventually left the cafe, when M. Lullier coolly resumed his seat at the adjoining table.

## BITS OF CRITICISM.

PLEASANT PICTURES .- Mr. Arnold on Victor Huge and Veltaire on Shakespeare present a pair of the desantest companion pictures to be found any where is iterature of the acute and cultivated thins in smid-leading with things which it does not understand. We hardly know a complete thirdsman for the pair, but be Quincey on Goethe or on Plate comes very near to being such.—[Saturday Review.

THE PYRAMID OF POPULARITY .- People like best to read something just a little above their ordinary stratum of thought. Hence you get a sort of pyramod of popularity, at the base of which is Tupper, Next 19 him comes A. K. H. B. As you go higher my you gest Carlyle, Helps, Emerson—a crowd of dignined names. Very few people, if they reach the top, care to remulating in an atmosphere so cold and bracing—[Waller Bosant's "Fronca Humorists."]

LONGFELLOW'S "HIAWATHA."-To our minds. "His wathn" is lar the most original of his poems, because the happy nature myths which best expressed the reils-aus genus of the American Indians appealed to wish as deep est in himself, and found an exquality simple and farmonious of crance in the liquid necessity of all so admirably saited to his genius, that in his named its most natural form, and flowed into a assumed its most natural form, and flowed into a scile of chaunts of calidike dignity and ministable gaze. The story of Nature has never been told with so much liquid gavety and measuredy,—so much of the calidike races, and so much of their sudden are and dijection,—as in "Hinwatha," which the present writer, at least, has never taken up without new delight in the singular simplicity and grace, the articles are and ingest unos vivacity, of that tendering of the traditions of a vanishing race.—[the operator.]

DE QUINCEY'S HUMOR.—Like one of those unique and incomparable flavors or aromas which Nature produces only in the flowers or the vininges of specially ravored semmers, De Quincey's humor as a fancy price. There is an originality, as genuine as Sautine the papers on nuncer, viewed as one or the time arts; and yet, though we may well be saried or sho ked by the follocking fun of the writer and his vehement enjoyment of his own extravascance, we derive no impression, as we do from the hooks of Swift, of personal collousness, co-reciness or crueity. De Quincey's tun is, no doubte, in a sense, chocking, in the sense, harmty, in which all run is shocking; for the primary characteristic of humor—that without when if could not be humar—is that it appeals to the sometime in amora nature which makes us all naive or less ake to in amora nature which makes us all naive or less ake to